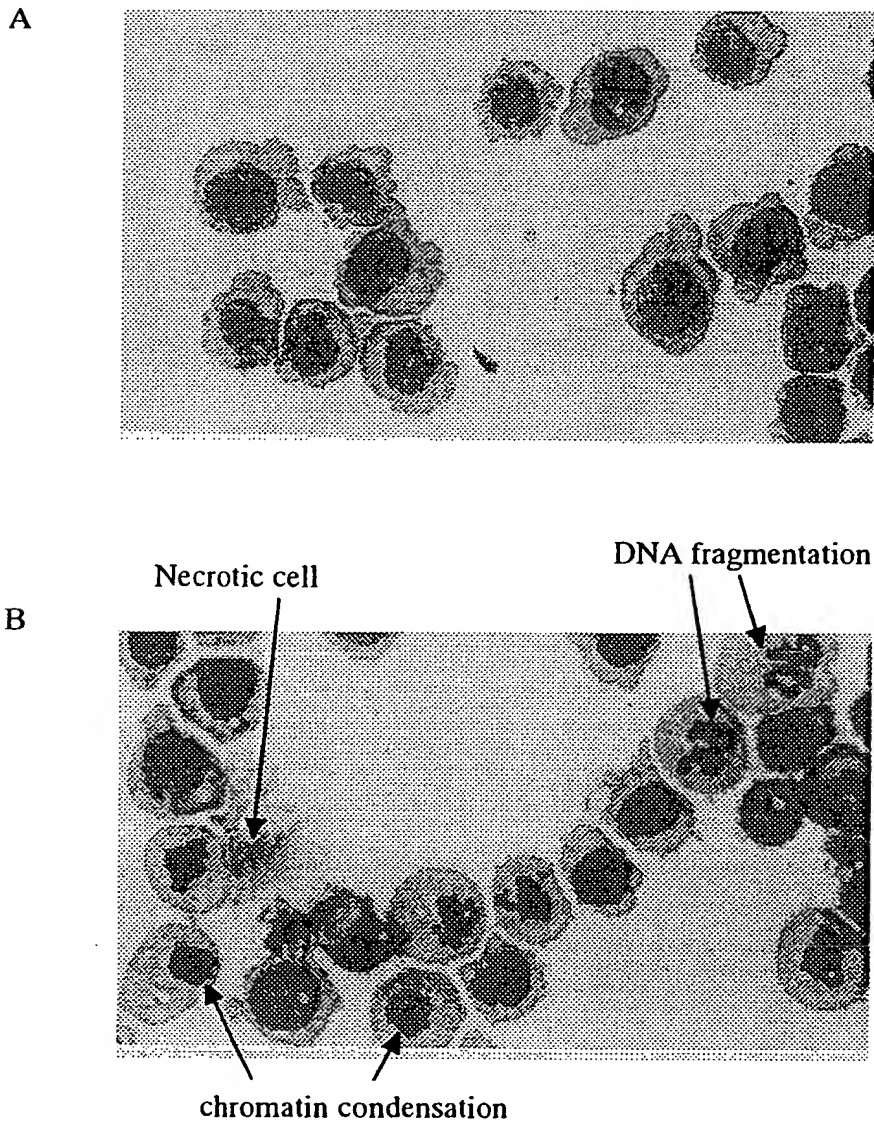


D. Williams, et al.  
U.S.S.N. 09/506,362  
Page -17-

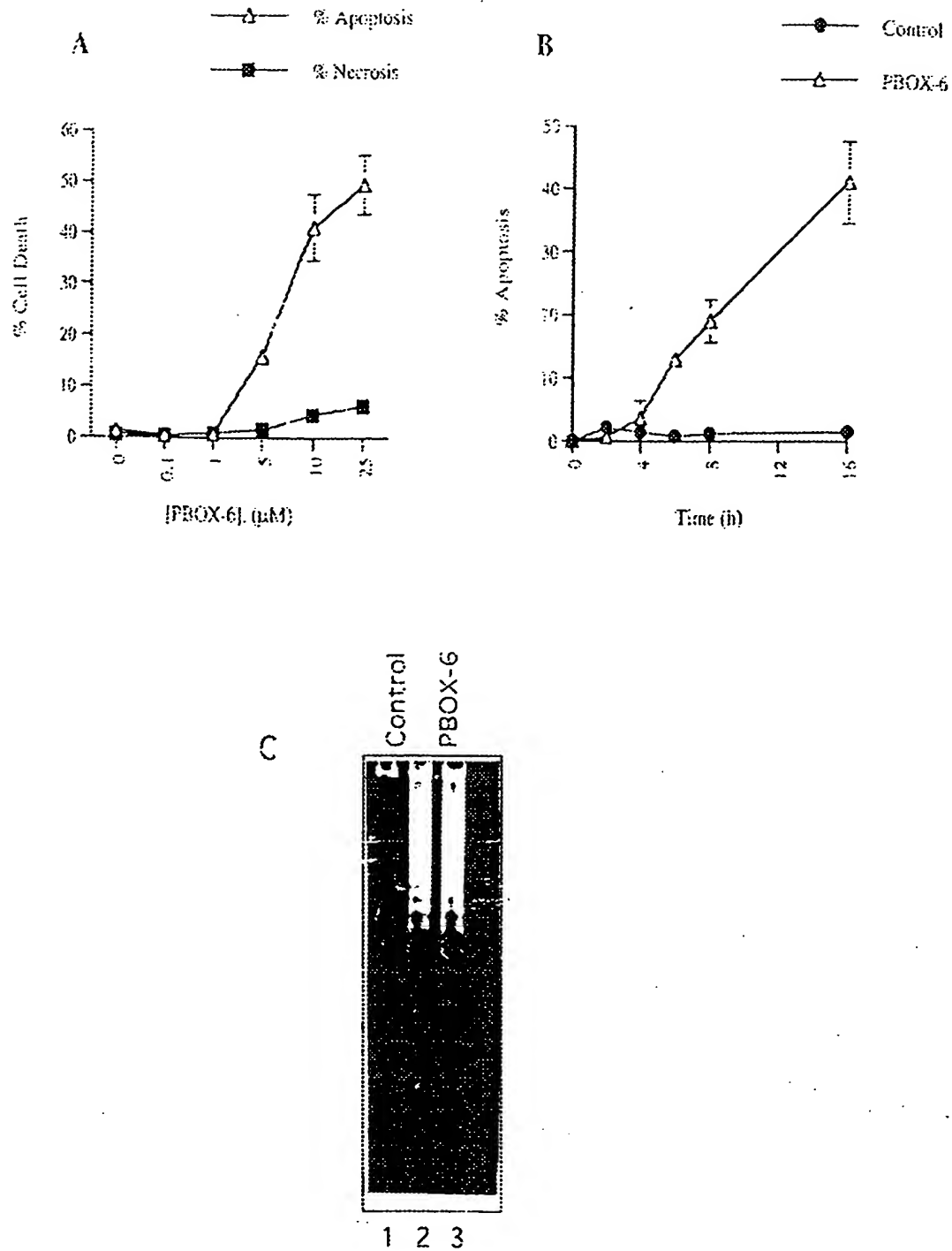
**IN THE DRAWINGS:**

Replacement sheets are enclosed for Figures 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 17, 21, 22, 24, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37.



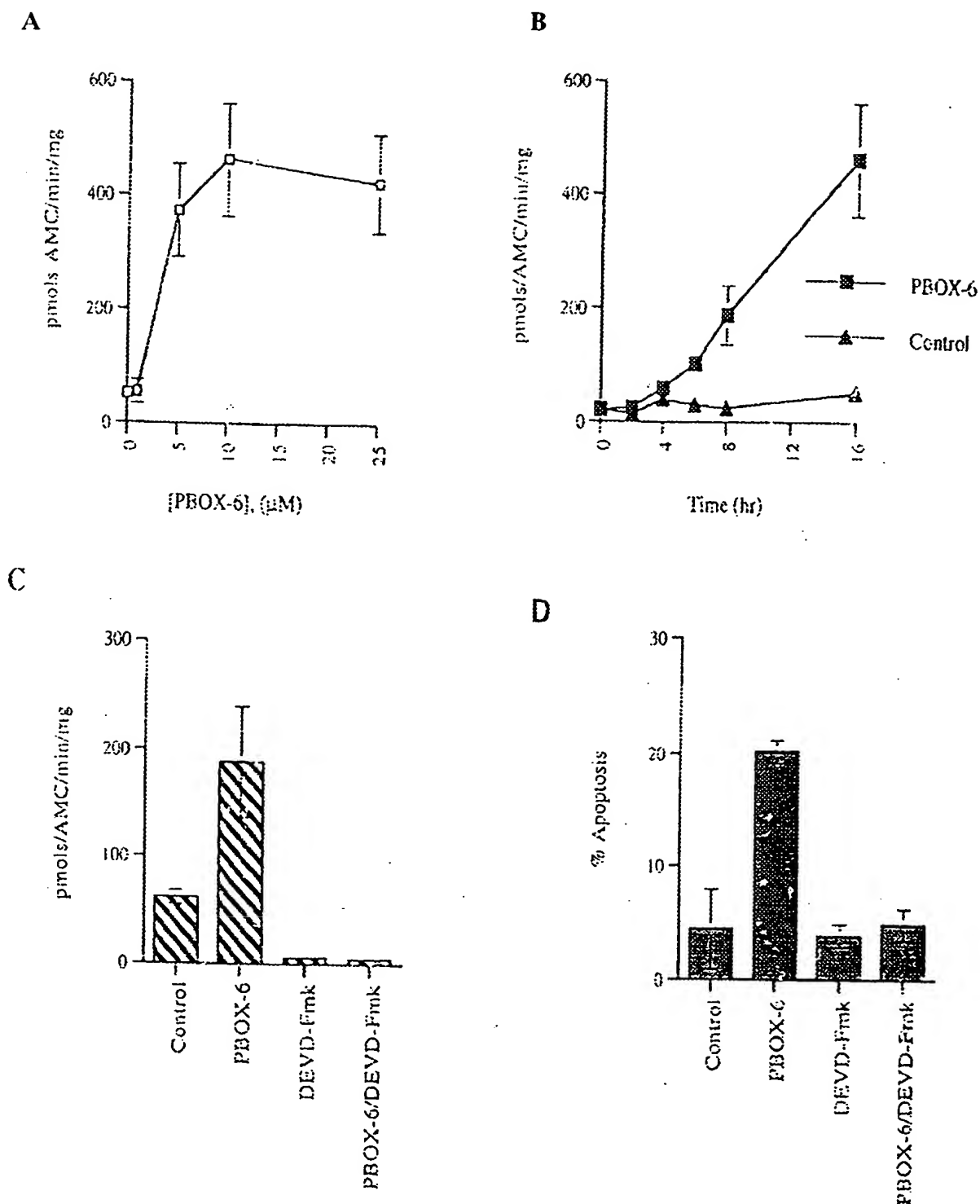
**Fig. 1 Morphological features of HL-60 cells undergoing apoptosis following treatment with PBOX-6.**

Microscopic analysis of HL-60 cells was performed on cytospin samples. Vehicle (1% ethanol) treated cells (A) are characterised by a continuous plasma membrane and an intact nucleus. PBOX-6 treated cells (B) display the morphological features of apoptosis, which includes chromatin condensation and DNA fragmentation.

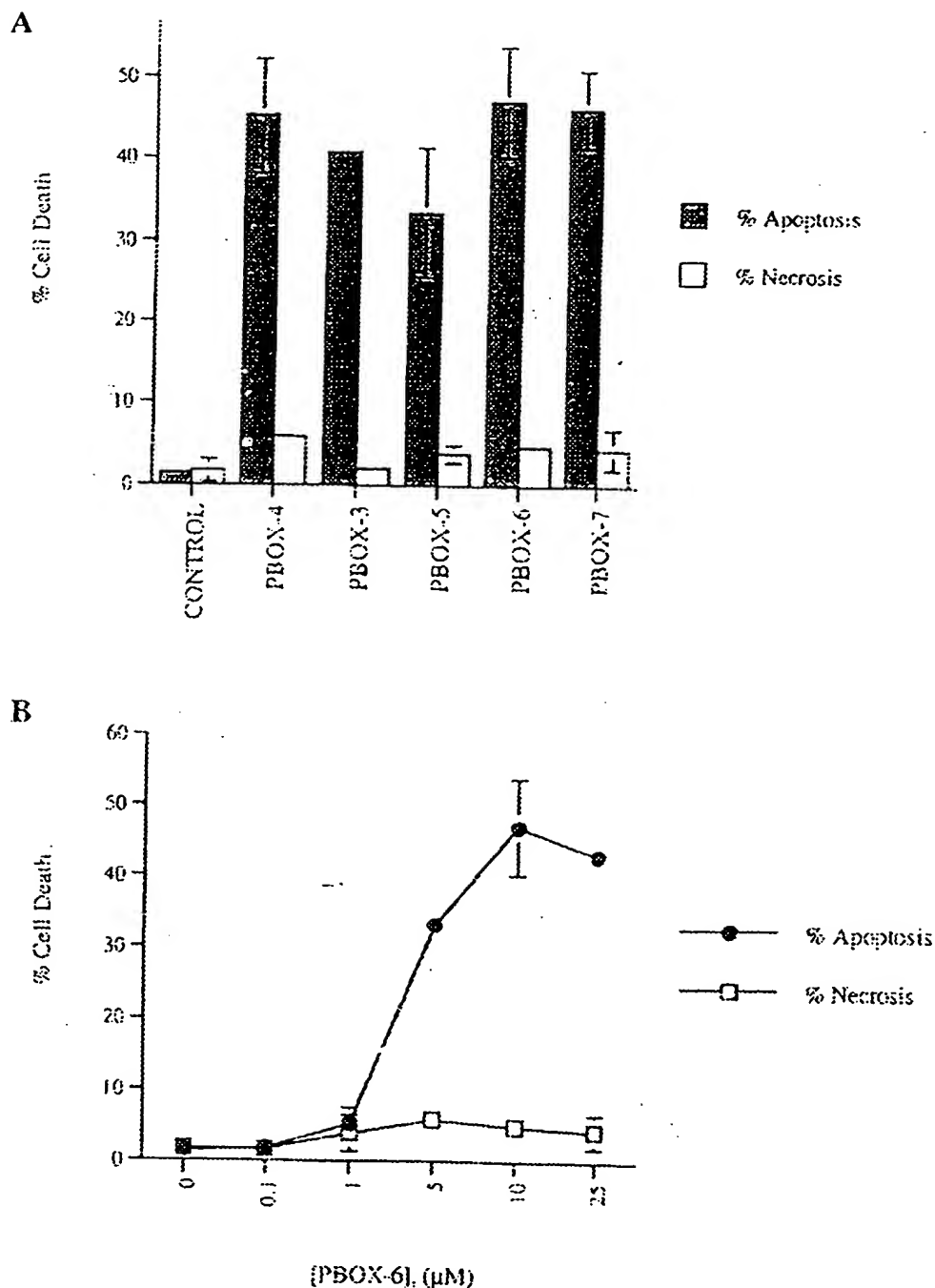


**Fig. 3. PBOX-6-induced apoptosis in HL-60 cells is dose- and time-dependent and results in DNA fragmentation.**

HL-60 cells were seeded at a density of  $3 \times 10^5$  cells/ml and were treated with either (A) a range (0-50 $\mu\text{M}$ ) of concentrations of PBOX-6 for 16 hours or (B) one concentration of PBOX-6 (10 $\mu\text{M}$ ) for a period of 2, 4, 6, 8 and 16 hours. The percent apoptosis and necrosis was determined by cytospinning and staining the cells using the RapiDiff kit as described in the Methods section. Values represent the mean  $\pm$  SEM for three separate experiments. (C) DNA isolated from HL-60 cells, treated for 24 hours either with control (0.5% (v/v) ethanol) or PBOX-6 (10 $\mu\text{M}$ ) in duplicate, was analysed by gel electrophoresis.

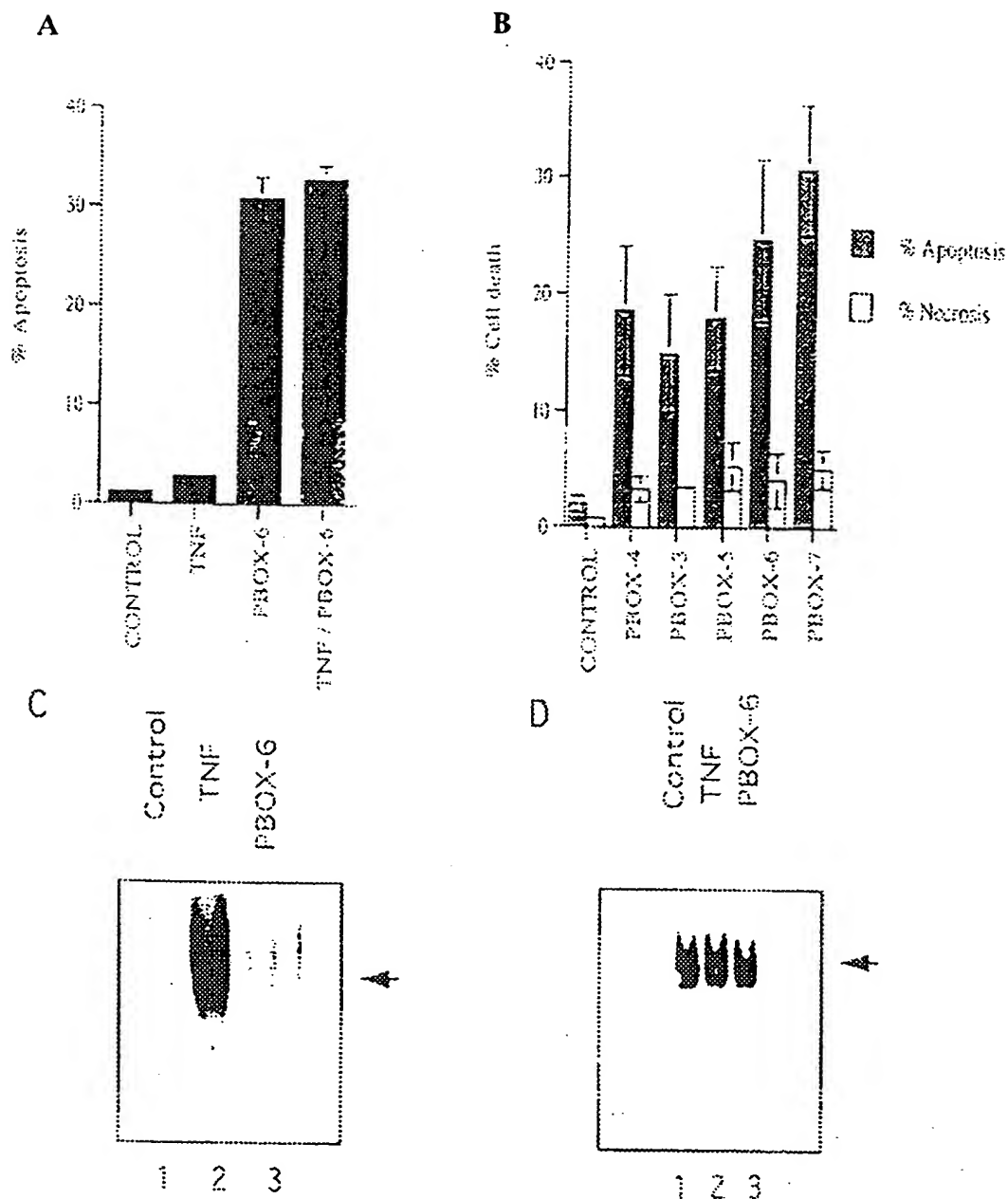


**Fig. 4. PBOX-6 induces apoptosis through activation of caspase-3-like proteases.** HL-60 cells were seeded at a density of  $3 \times 10^5$  cells/ml and were treated with either (A) a range (0-50 $\mu$ M) of concentrations of PBOX-6 for 16 hours or (B) one concentration of PBOX-6 (10 $\mu$ M) for a period of 2, 4, 6, 8 and 16 hours or (C and D) pretreated with z-DEVD-fmk (200 $\mu$ M) for 1 h followed by treatment with PBOX-6 for a further 8h. Cytosolic extracts were prepared and assayed for caspase-3-like protease activity as described in the Methods section. The percent apoptosis and necrosis was determined by cytopinning and staining the cells using the RapiDiff kit. Values represent the mean  $\pm$  SEM of three separate experiments.

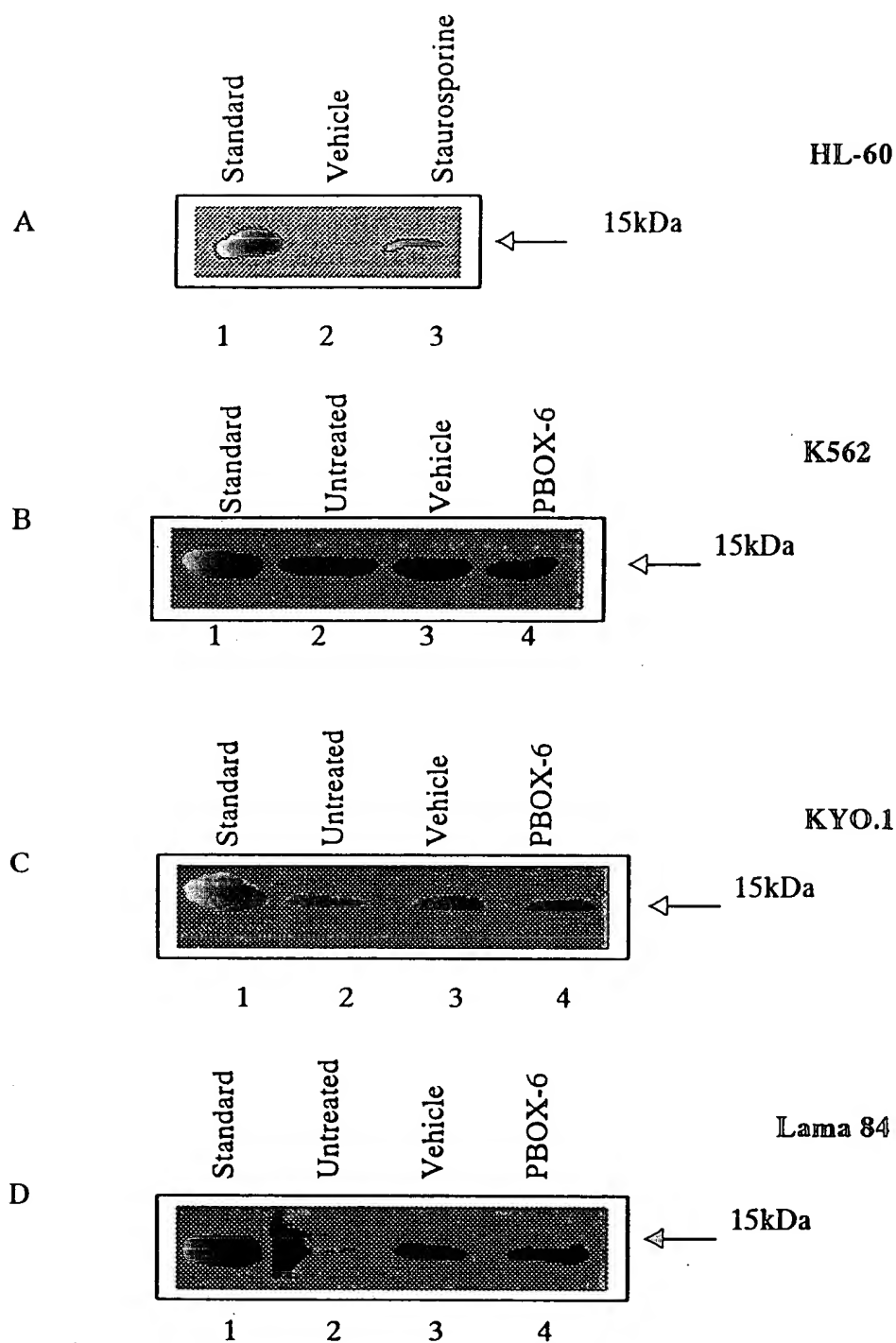


**Fig. 8. Pyrrolo-1,5-benzoxazepines induce apoptosis in Jurkat cells.**

Jurkat cells were seeded at a density of  $3 \times 10^5$  cells/ml and were incubated with (A) either one of the indicated PBOX drugs, each at a final concentration of  $10 \mu\text{M}$  or (B) a range of concentrations of PBOX-6. The control wells in each case contained 0.5% (v/v) ethanol. After 16h the percent apoptosis and necrosis was determined by cytospinning and staining the cells using the RapiDiff kit as described in the Methods section. Values represent the mean  $\pm$  SEM for three separate experiments.

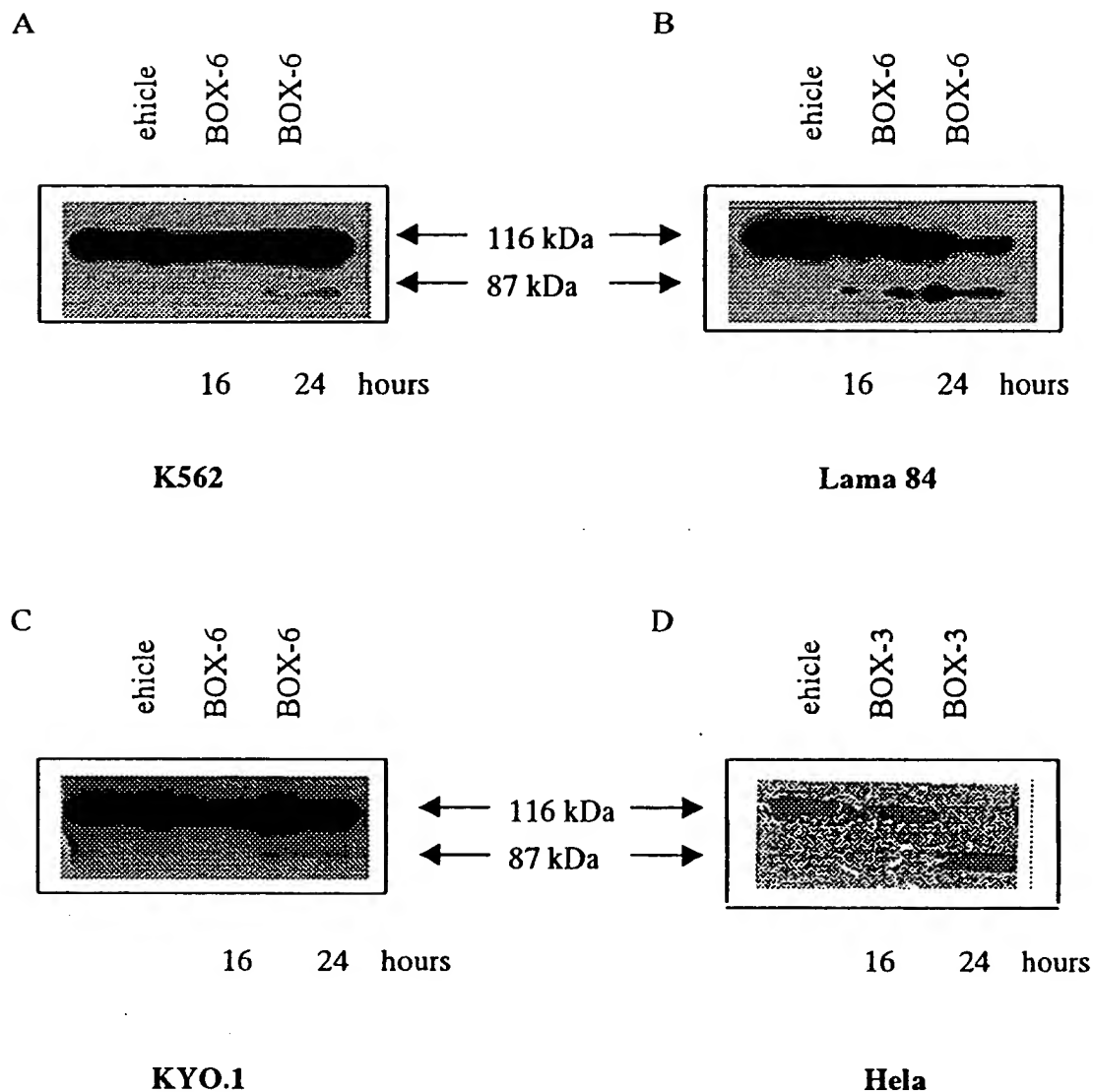


**Fig. 9. Lack of involvement of NFκB in pyrrolbenzoxazepine-induced apoptosis.** (A) HL-60 cells were seeded at a density of  $3 \times 10^5$  cells/ml, and were pre-treated with TNFα (10ng/ml) for 1h followed by treatment with PBOX-6 for a further 16h. The control wells in each case contained 0.5% (v/v) ethanol. Values represent the mean  $\pm$  SEM of three separate experiments. (B) Same as in (A) but with Hut-78 cells incubated with either one of the indicated PBOX drugs, each at a final concentration of 10μM. Nuclear extracts (2μg) were prepared from (C) HL-60 cells treated either with control (0.5% (v/v) ethanol), TNFα (10ng/ml) or PBOX-6 (10μM) for 16 hours or (D) Same as in (C) but with Hut-78 cells. NFκB activity was then measured by EMSA described in the Methods section. The arrowhead represents NFκB-DNA. Results are representative of at least two separate experiments.



**Fig. 17 Cytochrome C western blotting**

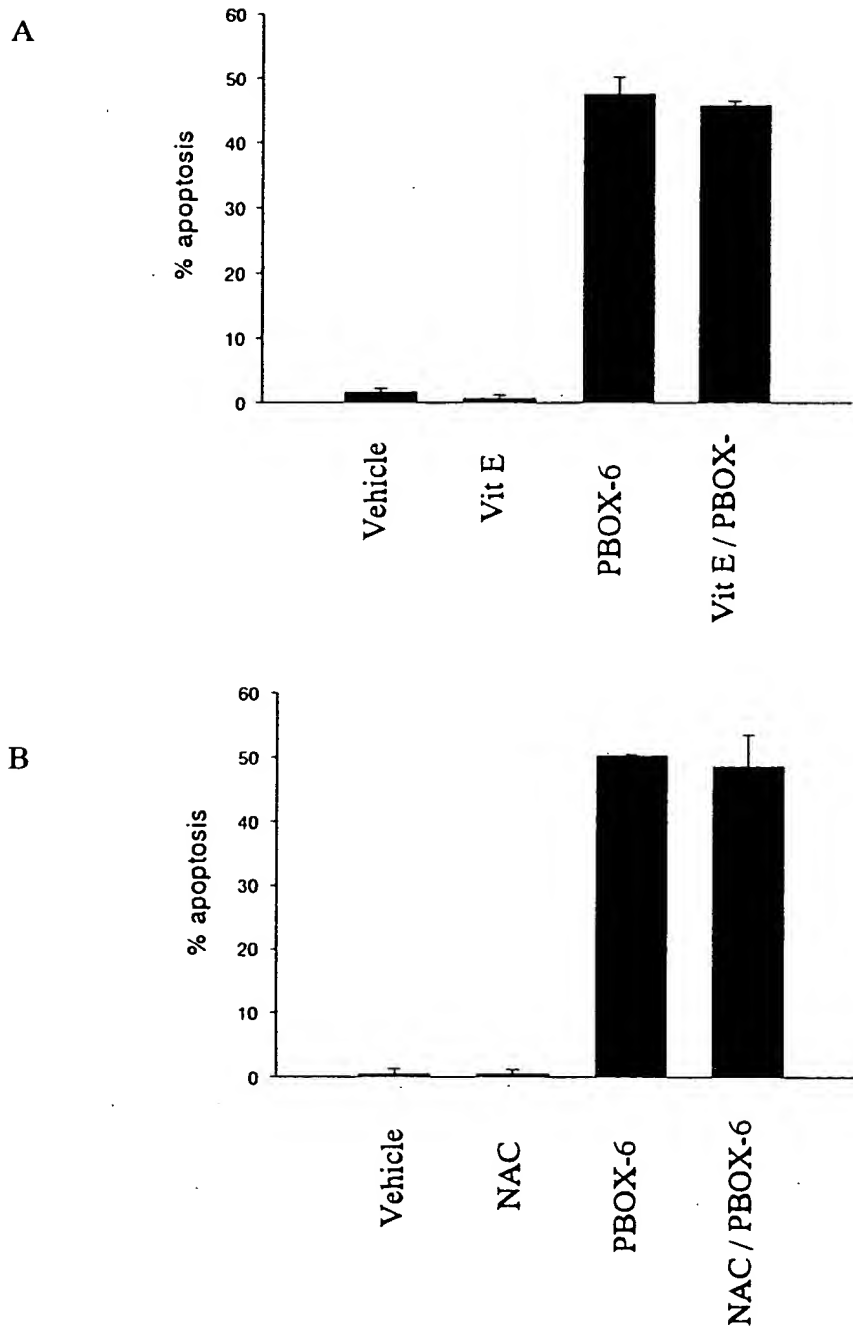
Cytosolic extracts were prepared from HL-60 cells (A) which were treated with either (lane 2-3), vehicle (0.1% DMSO) or staurosporine (1 $\mu$ M) for 6 hours. K562 (B), KYO.1 (C) and Lama 84 cells (D) were treated with either (lane 2-4) control (untreated), vehicle (1% ethanol) or PBOX-6 (10 $\mu$ M) for 16 hours. Protein (30 $\mu$ g) was resolved by SDS-PAGE and probed for cytochrome C. Horse Cytochrome C was used as a standard in each case (lane 1). Results are representative of at least 2 separate experiments.



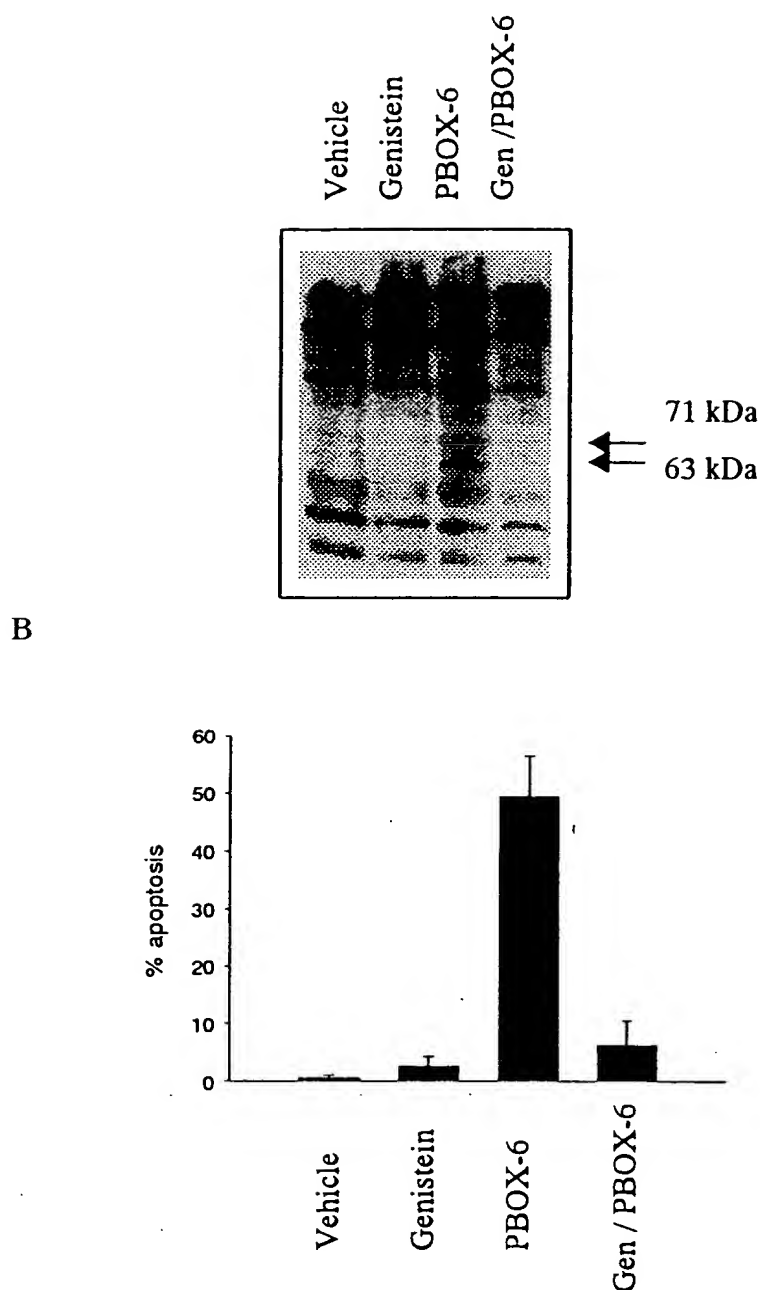
**Fig. 21 Induction of PARP cleavage in CML and HeLa cells following treatment with PBOX-6 and PBOX-3**

Whole cell extracts from K562 (A), Lama 84 (B), and KYO.1 (C) and HeLa cells (D) were prepared following treatment with either PBOX-6 (10 $\mu$ M) for 16 and 24 hours (A, B, and C) or PBOX-3 (10 $\mu$ M) for 48 hours (D). In each case a vehicle treated control was set up containing 1% ethanol. Samples were resolved by SDS-PAGE and probed with anti-PARP antibody. Results are representative of at least 2 experiments.

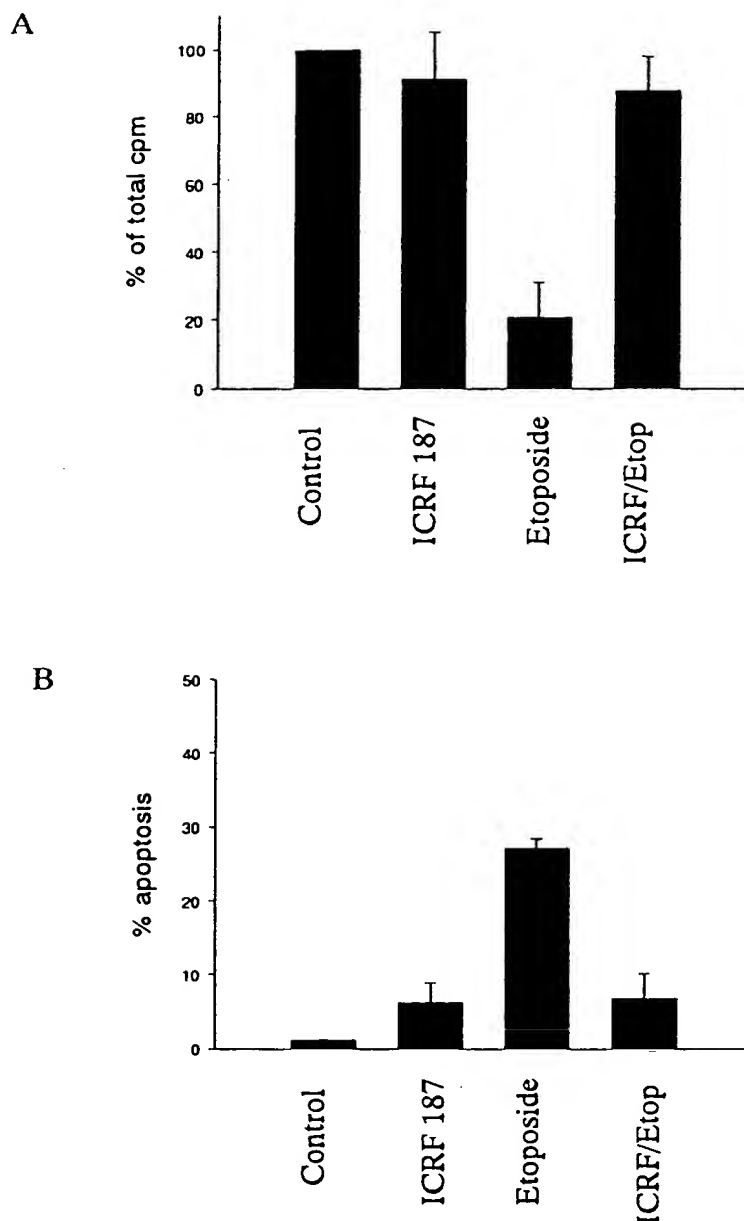




**Fig. 22 Antioxidants fail to protect against PBOX-6-induced apoptosis in K562 cells.** K562 cells were seeded at  $3 \times 10^5$  cells per ml and treated with (A) either vehicle (1% PBS, 0.1% ethanol), Vitamin E (100 $\mu$ M) for 40 hours, PBOX-6 (10 $\mu$ M) for 16 hours or a pretreatment of Vitamin E for 24 hours followed by PBOX-6 for a further 16 hours. In (B) cells were treated with either vehicle (25mM Tris, 0.1% ethanol), N-Acetylcysteine (NAC) (5mM) for 17 hour, or a pretreatment of NAC for 1 hour followed by PBOX-6 for a further 16 hours. Percent apoptosis was determined by RapiDiff staining. Results represent the mean  $\pm$  SEM of 3 separate experiments.



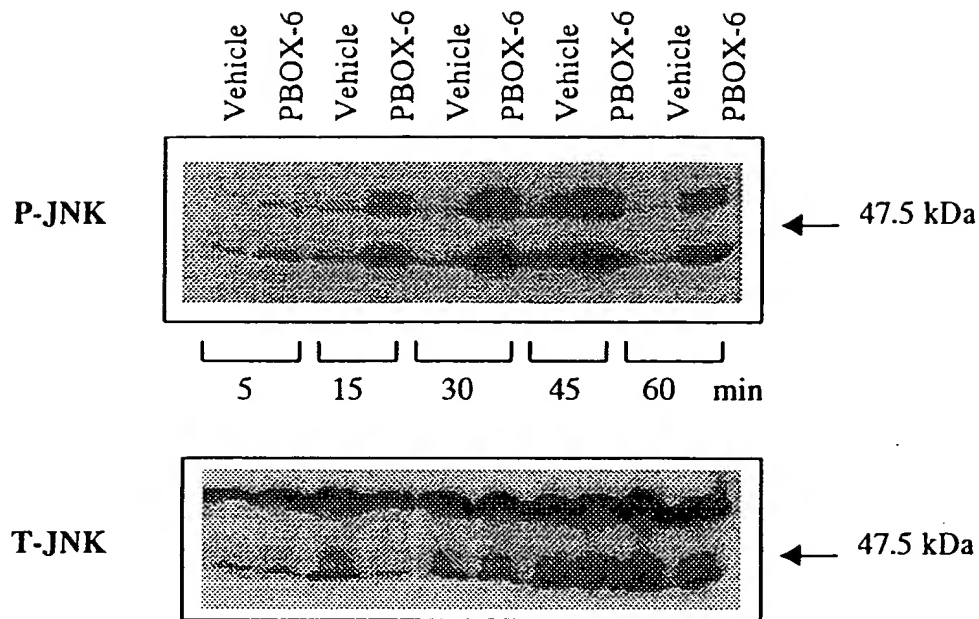
**Fig. 24 Pretreatment of K562 cells with the tyrosine kinase inhibitor, Genistein, prevents protein tyrosine phosphorylation and inhibits apoptosis induced by PBOX-6.** K562 cells were seeded at (A)  $5 \times 10^6$  cells per sample or (B)  $3 \times 10^5$  cells per ml and pretreated with genistein ( $100 \mu\text{M}$ ) for 1 hour prior to treatment with PBOX-6 ( $10 \mu\text{M}$ ) for a further 16 hours. In (A) cytosolic extracts were prepared as described in Section 2.10. Protein ( $40 \mu\text{g}$ ) was resolved by SDS-PAGE and probed with anti-phosphotyrosine antibody. Results are representative of at least 3 experiments. In (B) percent apoptosis was determined by RapiDiff staining. Results represent the mean  $\pm$  SEM of 3 separate experiments.



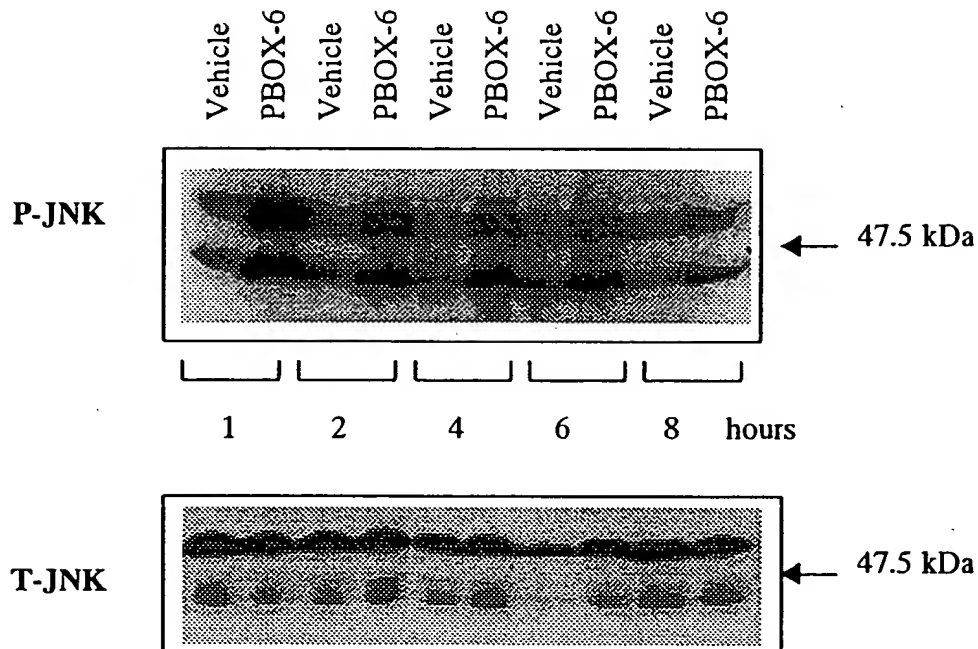
**Fig. 28 Pretreatment of Jurkat cells with ICRF 187 inhibits etoposide induced DNA strand breaks and protects against apoptosis.**

Jurkat cells were either set up as outlined in Section 1.11 (A) or seeded at  $3 \times 10^5$  cells per ml (B) and treated with (A) control (0.1% ethanol:DMSO (1:1)), ICRF 187 (200 $\mu$ M) for 1 hour, etoposide (2.5 $\mu$ M) for 1 hour or a pretreatment of ICRF 187 for 1 hour prior to treatment with etoposide for a further hour. Cells were lysed onto filters and eluted overnight. In (B) cells were treated with either vehicle (0.1% ethanol:DMSO (1:1)), ICRF 187 (200 $\mu$ M) for 17 hours, etoposide (2.5 $\mu$ M) for 16 hours or a pretreatment of ICRF 187 for 1 hour followed by etoposide for a further 16 hours. Percent apoptosis was determined by RapiDiff staining. Values represent the mean  $\pm$  range of 2 separate experiments.

A

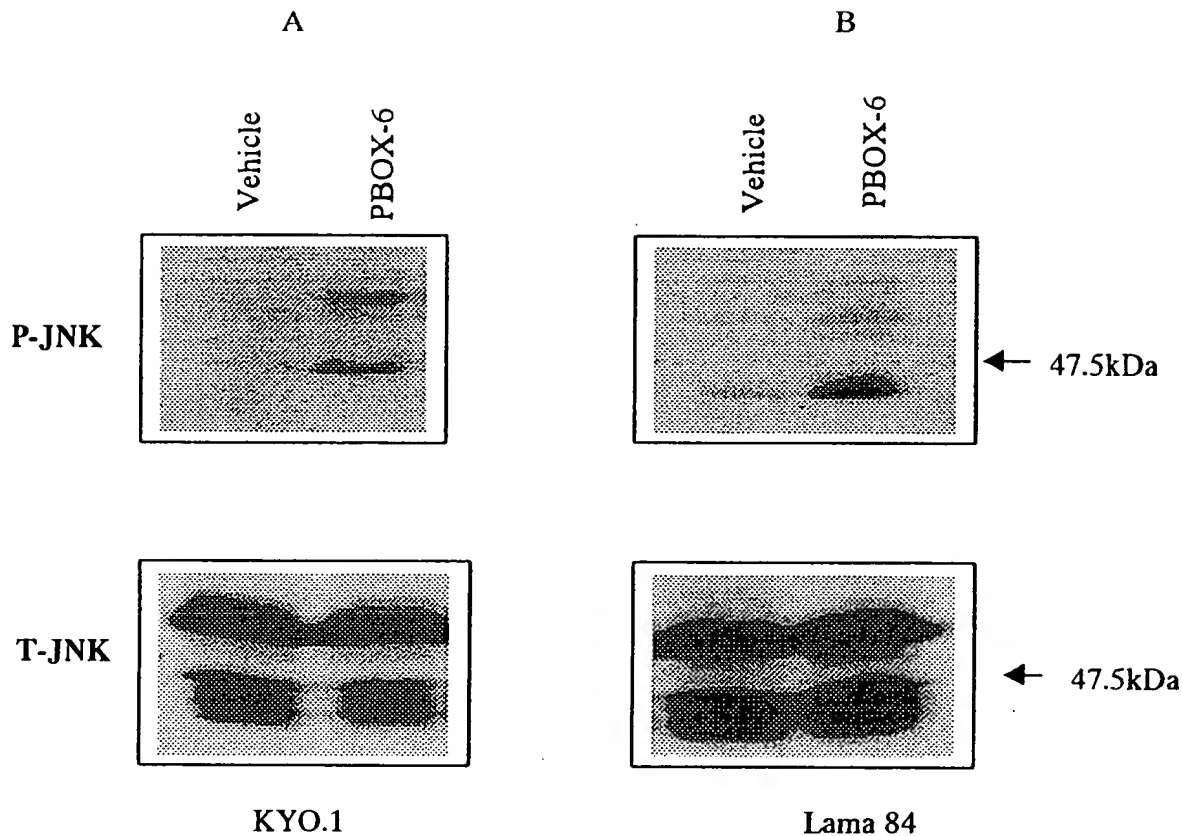


B



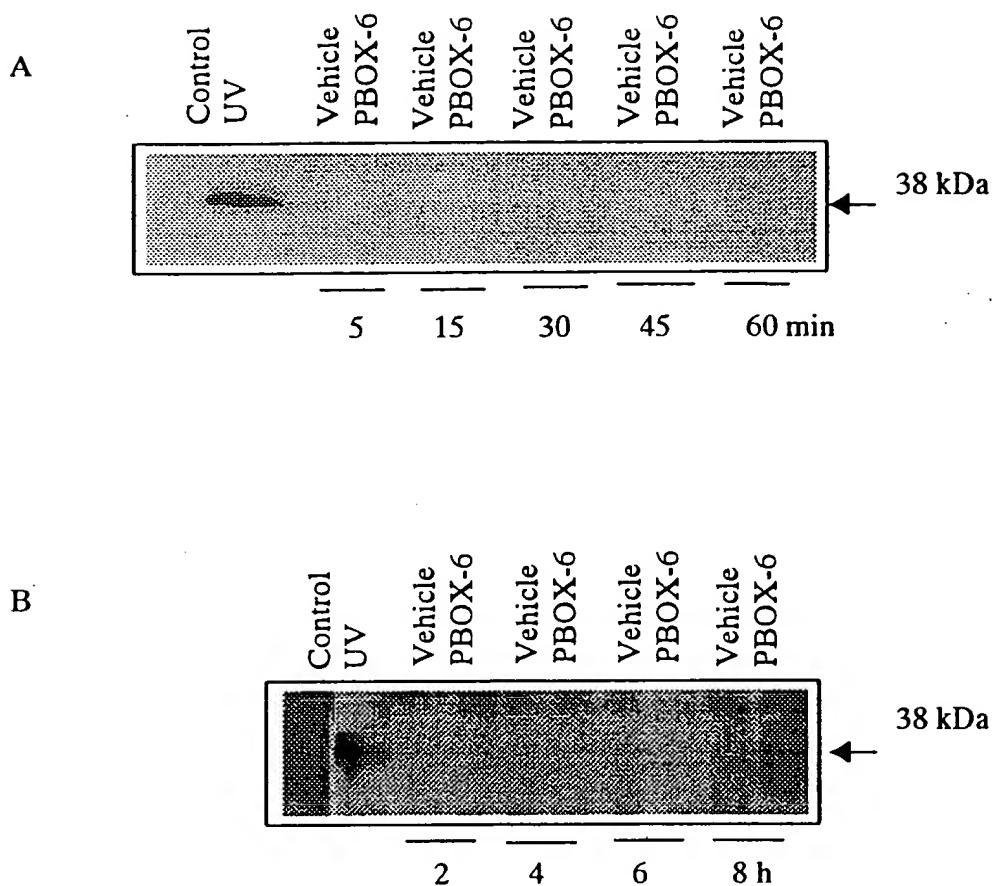
**Fig. 31 PBOX-6 induces transient activation of JNK in K562 cells.**

K562 cells were seeded at  $6 \times 10^6$  cells per sample and treated with either vehicle (1% ethanol) or PBOX-6 (10  $\mu$ M) for (A) 5, 15, 30, 45 and 60 min, or (B) 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 hours. Whole cell extracts were prepared and protein (40  $\mu$ g) was resolved by SDS-PAGE. Blots were probed with anti-JNK phospho antibody and were then stripped and re-probed with anti-JNK total as a loading control. Results are representative of two separate experiments.



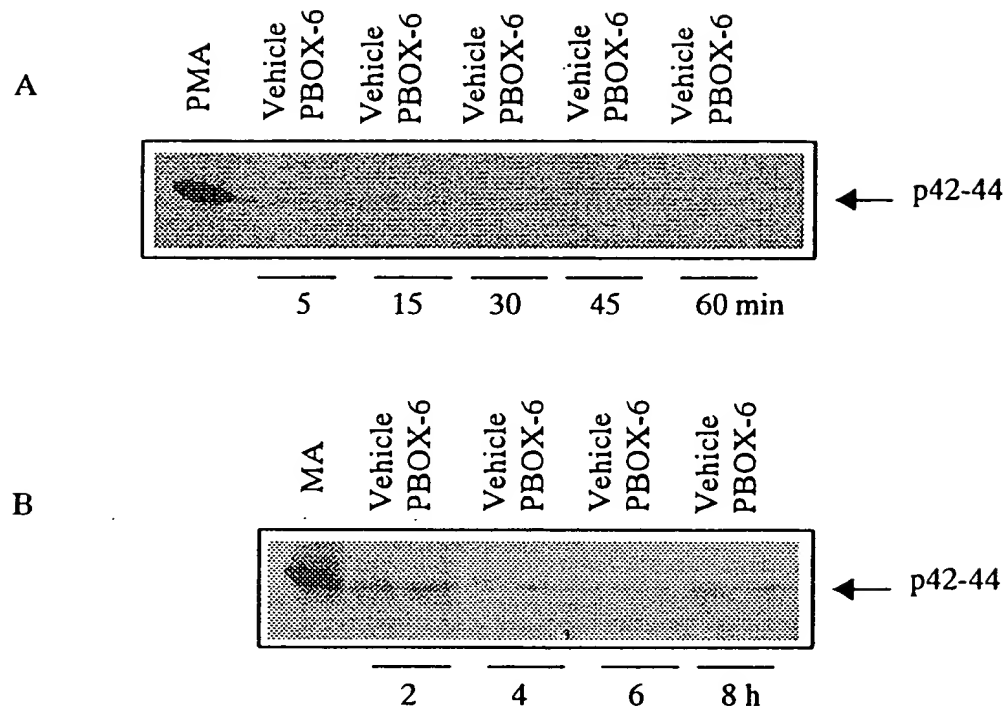
**Fig. 32 PBOX-6 induces activation of JNK in KYO.1 and Lama 84 cells.**

KYO.1 (A) and Lama 84 cells (B) were seeded at  $6 \times 10^6$  cells per sample and treated with either vehicle (1% ethanol) or PBOX-6 (10 $\mu$ M) for 45 minutes. Whole cell extracts were prepared and protein (50 $\mu$ g) was resolved by SDS-PAGE. Blots were incubated with anti-JNK phospho antibody and then stripped and re-probed with anti-JNK total antibody as a loading control. Results are representative of two separate



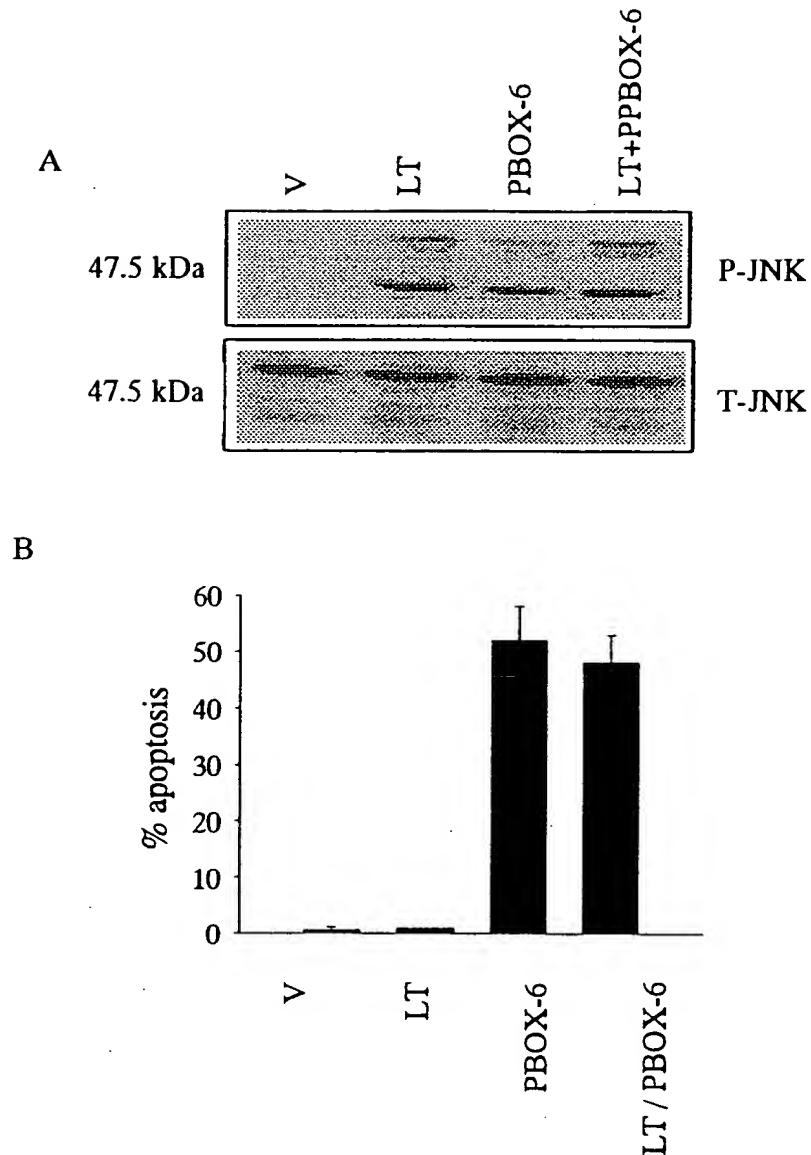
**Fig. 33 Lack of activation of p38 in K562 cells in response to PBOX-6.**

Cells were seeded at  $6 \times 10^6$  cells/flask and Jurkat cells (lanes 1-2) were UV irradiated for 2 min and incubated at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  for a further 2h. K562 cells (lanes 3-12) were treated with vehicle (1% (v/v) ethanol) or PBOX-6 ( $10\mu\text{M}$ ) for either (A) 5, 15, 30, 45 and 60 min or (B) 2, 4, 6 and 8h. Whole cell extracts were prepared and equal amounts of protein were resolved by SDS-PAGE and probed with a phospho-specific p38 antibody. Results are representative of two separate experiments.



**Fig. 34 Lack of activation of p42-44 in K562 cells in response to PBOX-6**

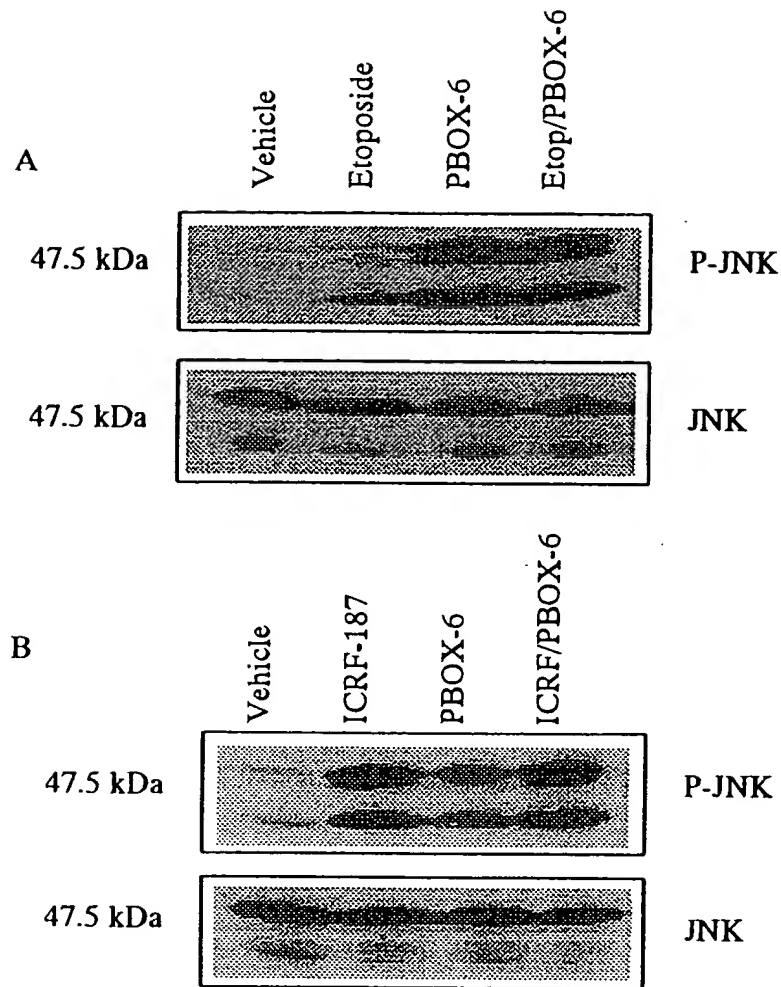
K562 cells were seeded at  $5 \times 10^6$  cells/flask and treated with PMA (100nM) for 30 min (lane 1) as a positive control or vehicle (1% (v/v) ethanol) or PBOX-6 (10 $\mu$ M) for (A) 5, 15, 30, 45 and 60 min (lanes 2-11) or (B) 2, 4, 6 and 8h (lanes 2-11). Whole cell extracts were prepared and equal amounts of protein (50 $\mu$ g) was resolved by SDS-PAGE and probed with a phospho-specific p42-44 antibody. Results are representative of two separate experiments.



**Fig. 35 Pretreatment of K562 cells with an inhibitor of Rac 1, Lethal toxin, failed to protect against PBOX-6 induced JNK activation and apoptosis.**

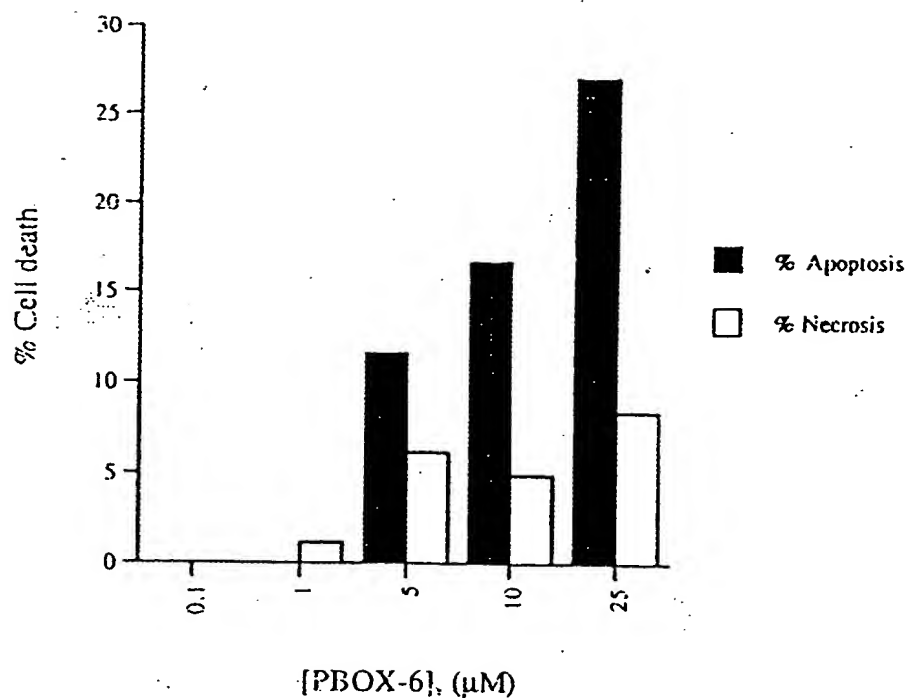
K562 cells were seeded at either (A)  $6 \times 10^6$  cells per sample or (B)  $3 \times 10^5$  cells per m and pretreated with either (A) lethal toxin (500ng/ml) for 3 hours followed by PBOX-6 (10 $\mu$ M) for a further 45 mins. Protein (50 $\mu$ g) was resolved by SDS-PAGE and probe with anti-JNK-phospho antibody. Blots were stripped and re-probed with anti-JNK tota antibody as a loading control. In (B) cells were pretreated with lethal toxin (500ng/ml for 1 hour prior to treatment with PBOX-6 (10 $\mu$ M) for a further 16 hours. Cells were spun onto a slide and percent apoptosis was determined using RapiDiff staining. Results are representative of 2 separate experiments.





**Fig. 36. Activation of JNK lies upstream of a requirement for Topo II in the pathway by which PBOX-6 induces apoptosis in K562 cells.**

K562 cells were seeded at  $6 \times 10^6$  cells per sample and pretreated with either (A) etoposide ( $50 \mu\text{M}$ ) or (B) ICRF 187 ( $200 \mu\text{M}$ ) for 1 hour prior to treatment with PBOX-6 ( $10 \mu\text{M}$ ) for a further 45 min. Whole cell extracts were prepared and protein ( $50 \mu\text{g}$ ) was resolved by SDS-PAGE. Blots were probed with anti-JNK phospho antibody, stripped and re-probed with anti-JNK total antibody as a loading control. Results are representative of at least two separate experiments.



**Fig. 37 PBOX-6 induces apoptosis in MCF-7 cells.**

MCF-7 cells were seeded at a density of  $6 \times 10^6$  cells/ml and were incubated with a range of concentrations of PBOX-6. The control wells in each case contained 0.5% (v/v) ethanol. After 24h the percent apoptosis was determined by cytopinning the cells onto a glass slide and staining them using the RapiDiff kit as described in the Methods section